The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will broaden the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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It is well to think; it is divine to act.—Horace Mann.

WHOLE NO. 966. WILLIAM GREEN, President

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary

VOL. 19, NO. 31.

A. F. OF L. ANNUAL MEETING OPENS; BOUNDARY LINES IGNORED BY LABOR

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The imaginary boundary line between the United States and Canada was wiped out at the opening session of the forty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor in this city.

The meetings are held in the convention hall of Royal York Hotel, one of the most magnificent examples of union building trades craftsmanship on the North American continent.

The opening session was marked by an outwinning of the Stars and Stripes and The Union Jack, with the symphony band from the Musicians' Union played the "Star Spangled Banner," "O, Canada" and "God Save the King."

The meeting hall, that has a seating capacity of 4,000 persons, was packed with delegates, local trade unionists, visitors and local citizens who cheered President Green's reference to the absence of forts and standing armies along the United States and Canadian frontier.

As proof that the American Federation of Labor recognizes no boundary line, he referred to the long activity of Secretary Frank Morrison as a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. "He was born on this side," said Mr. Green. "With each cycle men may go, but this great Canadian goes on forever, and his long service in an important position of the American Federation of Labor should be accepted by our friends in Canada as proof of our rejection of national lines in this great economic movement."

The A. F. of L. executive made a thrilling plea for peace between nations and expressed the fervent hope that President Hoover and Premier MacDonald develop an understanding between the United States and Great Britain that will eventually lead to a guaranteed peace.

"Premier MacDonald comes on a holy mission," said President Green. "We wish him Godspeed upon this grand pilgrimage, and I voice the sentiment of millions of workers, both organized and unorganized, that he will succeed in his epochal visit."

Workers Face New Phases of Age-Long Struggle

The A. F. of L. annual convention at Toronto will consider new phases of the workers' struggle for a better life.

In each period these methods are considered a "menace" that threaten the life of organized labor. The menace is removed, only to have workers confronted by the same problem in another form.

Employers who opposed collective bargaining now talk of the company "union"—the old fight has taken new shapes.

Brutal antagonism has been replaced largely by opiates, such as stock ownership, pensions and other forms of paternalism—the mode of attack has changed, but the objective is the same.

The history of organized labor is a record of these cycles that are inseparable from life.

America's outstanding philosopher declared, three-quarters of a century ago: "Man is constantly standing on a precipice."

To deny this is to say that life is static—that men ignore, rather than challenge, constantly changing conditions.

Organized workers are alert to this inflexible law of life.

Today there are grave problems confronting labor, but this was true in every other time. Workers in each period believe their problems are more difficult than in any other period.

Today workers point to the injunction evil, low wages that can not consume mass output, unemployment because of new production processes and the discharge of workers 40 and 45 years of age.

These call for a solution, but workers in other times were likewise alarmed when confronted by problems that were as relatively important to them.

We have an advantage over organized workers of other days in that we are acquiring a better insight into social and economic forces that would deny social justice.

The courage and sacrifice of those who have gone before should be an inspiration. We can progress if we have the will to do.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars But in ourselves that we are underlings."

Our trade union movement typifies determination. If this faculty, backed by intelligence, is continuously applied we have nothing to fear.

We will always be faced by problems. Difficulty is a heritage bequeathed to courageous men and women.

Present-day trade unionists are of the same stuff as those who have gone before. They will not shrink from problems before them.

They will be spurred to greater activity by the Toronto convention, for they know that orderly, progressive advancement comes from themselves.

GREEN'S ORATORY SWAYS AFL MEET

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—President Green's oratory swayed the A. F. of L. convention at the first day's meeting of the forty-ninth annual convention in this city.

Delegates and visitors were welcomed by city, provincial and Dominion government officials. Each speaker attempted to outdo his predecessor in extending a welcome to the convention and in praise of the trade union movement.

In responding to these greetings, President Green rose to oratorical heights in his plea for social justice and his presentation of labor's aspirations.

His plea for peace between nations and his picture of harmony between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Canada was oratory of a high order. He emphasized the need for attention to the new social revolution because of mass production, automatic machinery and consolidations of capital that affect every element of citizenship in both countries.

The solution of labor displaced by machinery has so far defied solution, but its far-reaching consequences call for the best thought of every right-thinking citizen, he said.

The old, through ill, the need for old-age pensions, and the practice of discharging men at 40 and 45 years of age were referred to. The latter policy was declared "uncivilized" and the A. F. of L. executive declared that it remained for latter-day combinations to sustain the charge that corporations have no souls.

"The idea that machinery should be to decrease human drudgery rather than to inflict hardship on the workers," said Mr. Green.

GRIM REAPER EXACTS HEAVY TOLL SINCE LAST TORONTO CONVENTION

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—Many well-known trade unionists have passed to the Great Beyond since 1910, when the twenty-ninth convention of the A. F. of L. was held in this city. The list included Samuel Gompers, president; Vice Presidents James Duncan, John Mitchell, D. A. Hayes, William D. Huber and Treasurer John Lennon.

Frank Morrison, secretary, is the one remaining member of the Executive Council at that time. James O'Connell, then third vice president, is now president Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., and Vice Presidents Joseph F. Valentine, John R. Alpine and H. B. Perham have retired to private life.

The list of departed unionists who held official positions in their international unions and who attended the 1919 convention include: John F. Tobin, boot and shoe workers; W. E. Maginnis, barbers; D. A. Conway, retail clerks; Frank McNulty, electrical workers; C. L. Shamp, stationary firemen; B. O. Wineberg, garment workers; D. Alessandro, hod carriers; Rhondy Kenehan, horseshoers; Jere D. Sullivan, metal polishers; Edward Homer Call, meat cutters; Edward J. McGivern and Peter G. Cook, plasterers; James P. McHugh, stone cutters; Frank T. Hawley, switchmen; John Golden, textile workers, and A. McAndrew, longshoremen.

The list also includes William J. Tracey and Thomas F. Tracy, secretary-treasurer respectively of the Building Trades Department and Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

TRADE UNION PRINCIPLES STAND DESPITE CHANGES IN PRODUCTION

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The principle of collective bargaining remains the same, regardless of changes in production, declare President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department A. F. of L. in their joint annual report. The department convention was held the week prior to the A. F. of L. meeting.

The report points out that rapid changes in industry tend to confuse the vision of workers, and that straight thinking was never more necessary.

Workers are urged not to be swayed by non-essentials, and to keep in mind the fundamental problems that confront wage earners.

The report emphasizes the dangers confronting labor because of the injunction:

"Let us state our views upon our present situation as clearly and frankly as possible. In the first place, judicial decisions are concerned we are in a less favorable position than before the war. The injunction is unbound us hand and foot to face the fury of the employer's opposition. The yellow dog contract is being used widely into use. Our right to quit work collectively has been challenged judicially as never before. It seems to us that until legislation has been secured which adequately protects our right to maintain our trade unions, that it would be a mistake to devote too much of our energies to secure legislation which is of secondary importance.

The effect of age limits in industry is discussed at length and the problem of unemployment is declared to "grow more complicated as time passes."

"There is something fundamentally wrong when a nation grows in wealth and large numbers are forced to suffer because of involuntary idleness."

The report deals in an equally vigorous manner with "Foreign Loans and Investments" and "American Branch Plants in Foreign Countries."

"It seems to us an open question whether there can be real prosperity for the mass of the people if our exports are greater than our imports." It is pointed out that foreign countries, by maintaining low living standards for workers and applying science to production "might seriously affect our exports of manufactured goods."

In discussing American branch plants abroad, it is stated that there are huge pools of uneducated, cheap, and largely servile labor in southeastern Europe, the Near East and Oriental countries, and that "manufacturing plants financed by Americans are going into these countries in increasing numbers."

The report concludes on this subject by the assertion that there is still an "uneconomic balance between the wage earner's capacity to produce and his ability to consume."

UNIONS SET WORKING CONDITIONS THAT CAN'T BE CALLED AVERAGE

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The practice of using union wage rates as standards for unorganized industries is incorrect, says the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its annual report.

"Organized workers represent the standard-making group," the council states. "They are handicapped by poorer conditions of the unorganized and may be pulled backward unless all groups are able to make greater progress."

The report points out that there is not prosperity for all. Technical changes have brought unemployment and the training of many workers is made valueless. This unemployment, "in sharp contrast with the benefits accompanying industrial progress, stands out as a problem challenging attention."

"Trade unions find important also the very wide difference between the rates of change in wages and profits, dividend payments or prices of industrial stocks." Lack of management is blamed for present conditions in backward industries, such as coal and textiles.

"One of the worst offenders is the automobile industry, which in many ways is in the forefront of technical progress. While relying on technical research for advantages in the sales markets, automobile companies have followed most primitive models in their labor policies.

"The continuation or increase in part-time employment and unemployment are depression forces which may gain power and turn prosperity into business depression for all."

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BLAMES HIGH MONEY FOR BUILDING SLUMP

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—High money rates, like that of 6 per cent decrease in building projects by William J. McSorley, retiring president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Mr. McSorley was recently elected president International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

"The Federal Reserve Board has made money high in an attempt to limit speculation in Wall Street," said Mr. McSorley, "but money is equally vital in making money excessively high for building and other straight purposes.

"Money at 6 per cent where 5 per cent means nothing, and little is available at that figure, means the Building can not proceed on a 6 per cent money basis.

"If the Federal Reserve Board would only forget Wall Street and see to it that legitimate business gets what it is entitled to—money at reasonable rates—we would all be better off, for if history means anything excesses in Wall Street will bring their own penalties and corrective."

COAL COSSACKS FREED; JURY SCORED BY COURT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12.—Three Cossacks employed by the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Company were freed on the charge of murdering John Barcoski, a miner, by a jury in the criminal court.

The coroner's verdict was that Barcoski was beaten and killed by the gunmen when he attempted to adjust a brawl.

Criticism of the verdict is universal. Judge James H. Gray, who presided at the trial, debarred the jurors from further service. He said they were "incompetent and without moral stamina."

The accused were released under bond to defend themselves against a charge of involuntary manslaughter, but there is a belief in legal circles that they can not be tried after being acquitted of committing murder.

Barcoski's death aroused the State and Pennsylvania legislature passed the Musmanno bill, which would confine the Cossacks to the jurisdiction of private property of their employers. Corporate interests then secured passage of the Mansfield bill which does not interfere with the jurisdiction of these gunmen. Despite State-wide protests, Governor Fisher signed the Mansfield no bill and signed the Mansfield bill. The latter measure was denounced by every foe of the Cossack system.

CUSTOMER OWNERSHIP JEERED BY GOVERNOR

Glacier Park, Mont., Oct. 12.—People are invariably "stung" when they buy a few shares of stock in a public utility, said Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas in an address to railroad and utilities commissioners here.

"Customer ownership it is called in public utility financial terms," said the Governor. "This is a fetching and catching phrase, but the poor customer doesn't realize that in most cases he has not any ownership to speak of and absolutely no chance for the slightest influence in management or control. He is forced to loan his money on a basis of margin or unreasonably high earnings, and when that condition is corrected—as sooner or later it must be—the customer owner will be holding the sack.

"Doubtless many of these mergers have economic reasons behind them, but equally doubtless many of them are only financial tailspins to catch the public eye and unload while the unloading is good."

Gov. Reed declared there was a tendency on the part of federal courts to "assume legislative powers" and overrule the efforts of the States to regulate public utilities.

"We have found," he said, "that State legislatures, State commissions and State courts alone are not the weak and futile gestures and that all power of final decision is lodged in the federal judiciary."

BARBERS ORGANIZE

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union issued charters to locals in these cities: Medford, Ore.; Detroit, Mich., and Columbia, S. C.

GLAZIERS QUIT WORK

Milwaukee, Oct. 12.—Glaziers in this city struck to enforce union recognition, increased wages and shorter hours.

LABEL DEPARTMENT MEETS IN TORONTO

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—"After 50 years of activity in the trade union movement, my confidence in its purposes and its future is unbounded," said George W. Perkins, president Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., in his report to the annual convention of that organization. The veteran trade unionist urged that labor meet changing conditions of modern industrial life by increasing union membership.

Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning reported the passage of the Cooper-Hawes bill in the last Congress as the culmination of a 23-years' struggle for relief from convict labor competition. The law will not be effective until 1934 and he called upon trade unionists in the various States to have laws adopted to harmonize with the Federal statute.

Deploring the small appropriation of $400,000 a year by Congress for child welfare, as compared with $8,000,000 to wipe out the fruit fly in one State, Mr. Manning pointed out that the A. F. of L. is still urging adoption of the national child labor amendment.

INCOME OF NATION HELD IN FEW HANDS

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—United States income tax returns were used by the A. F. of L. Executive Council to show that the nation's income flows into the hands of the few.

In 1926, 237,000 more persons were receiving incomes of $5,000 and over than in 1919. This is an increase of 36 per cent. The total amount of money paid in incomes of $5,000 or over increased 51.9 per cent by 4.5 billions of dollars. Increases and losses in the higher income groups. The amount of income paid to persons receiving $100,000 or more increased 171 per cent, 3.1 billion dollars more.

There were 4,056 more persons receiving an income of $100,000 or more, 73 per cent increase, and their per capita income was 114 per cent higher. In 1926, 90 per cent of the population got only 67.1 per cent of the national income.

"We propose to work for raising the lower incomes and therefore the total national income," the council asserts.

WANT 44-HOUR WEEK

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—More than 500 paperhangers suspended work to enforce the 44-hour week and a wage scale of $9 a day.

Federal Check on Immigration Evened By Factory Migration

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—Federal legislation that restricts the admission of waves of low-wage aliens to this country has been met by the migration of American factories to the source of this low-wage supply, declare President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in their joint annual report.

"It was the policy of many of our large manufacturing corporations a few years ago to stimulate immigration to this country so that American labor might be displaced by the more easily manipulated and servile labor from Central and South Europe and the Near East," the report states. "Federal legislation restricting immigration materially cut off this supply which had been used in the past to beat down the American wage earner's standard of living.

"Unable to get this type of labor in the same volume as before, it would appear that a number of American manufacturing corporations have decided to build branch plants in these sections of Europe and the Near East, and since the purpose of supplying as much of their foreign trade as possible, but to export to the United States as well.

"Instead of immigrants coming to our country and adding to the causes for unemployment, we are now witnessing a migration of American industries to foreign lands. If this migration of industry increases in the same degree as it has during recent years, it will have contributed an additional cause for unemployment in America."

EDUCATOR ASSAILS "SPECIALIST" CRY

New York, Oct. 12.—If the demand for "specialization" continues, men will be forced to adopt a sign language to make themselves understood, said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University, in an address to the freshman class of that institution.

Dr. Butler declared that the cry for specialists is a force that is breaking the world in fragments, unintelligible to one another. He also scored the cry for "facts," which he declares was the most useless thing in the world.

"It does not make any difference whether William the Conqueror fought the Battle of Hastings in 1066 or 6611," he said, but what does matter is the causes which were at work to bring about migrations to England from northern Europe, overthrow dynasties and so bring that battle about. Not facts, but factors, are what count in the scheme of knowledge. Interpretation is philosophy.

"The man who understands is not narrow. The hope of civilization is men who through interpretation are able to see and living problems are able to lead, direct and organize new forces which are constantly confronting us."

DEPARTMENTS ELECT; FEW CHANGES NOTED

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—With two exceptions, all officials of the Metal, Building and Union Label Trades Departments were re-elected at their annual conventions here.

The exceptions were President McSorley of the Building Trades, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Lathers' International, and First Vice President Jacob Fischer of the Label Trades, who was not a candidate. Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical Union, was elected fifth vice president.

The Building Trades convention referred the question of retaining McSorley's successor to the Executive Board, and he will hold office until action is taken.

CARTELS IN OLD WORLD AFFECT PEOPLE'S LIVES

Washington, Oct. 12.—Development of the international cartel is a problem of major importance, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

International cartels, it is explained, are associations or combinations of producers or traders from two or more countries which aim at some degree of market control and regulation of competition. They may be composed of private individual concerns or of private groups.

In some cases State-owned or State-controlled enterprises are parties to cartel agreements, as in the case of the Franco-German potash cartel, of which the French government is a member, and the Italian-Spanish mercury cartel, to which the Spanish government is a signatory.

"Despite the contradiction to trusts and mergers," declared William F. Notz, author of the bulletin, "the members of cartels retain their individual legal independence as well as freedom of action in technical and business matters, except in so far as the cartel agreement imposes certain temporary restrictions as to price, sales, territories, production or other matters."

The author declares that these cartels have a profound effect on the commercial, legal, political and social policies of Europe.

MINISTERS TO HELP IN LABOR CAMPAIGN

New York, Oct. 12.—Rev. Dr. Charles K. Gilbert and Rabbi Sidney Goldstein have pledged themselves to attempt to reach the women through the churches and synagogues in organized dressmakers' attack on sweatshop conditions in this city.

Rev. Gilbert is social service commissioner of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. He represented the Federal Council of Churches at meetings called by the Garment Workers' Union. "The pastors," he said, "should call upon their women members to find out whether their garments are made in shops where union conditions prevail and where fair wages are paid."

CHAIN STORES GROW

Washington, Oct. 12.—The Department of Commerce has studied the passing of chain stores and independent retail stores in a representative Southern city of 60,000 population over a period of five years ended in 1928.

The independent stores had a mortality rate of 55 per cent while the chain stores' rate was but 17 per cent.

INDUSTRIES WARNED AGAINST DUST HAZARD

Washington, Oct. 12.—The hazard of dust explosion exists in approximately 25,000 industrial plants in this country which employ more than 1,324,000 people and produce more than $10,000,000 worth of products a year, according to David J. Price, principal engineer of the chemical division, United States Bureau of Chemistry.

Mr. Price says these plants should eliminate such hazard.

FEWER WORKERS PRODUCE MORE; MACHINE IS DISPLACING LABOR

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—There were 500,000 fewer wage earners in the first half of this year than in 1919, according to the A. F. of L. Executive Council's annual report. During this 10-year period production has increased more than 40 per cent. "There has been a downward tendency in employment because machines have taken the place of workers in industry," it is stated.

The report paints an unattractive picture of the distress caused by new processes that are being installed without regard to the human costs.

"Labor realizes it is idle to oppose technical progress, but we lament that technical progress has been permitted to usher in want and suffering.

"Labor believes introducing machines without considering what the effect will be on employed persons and without planning to prevent hardships, is regrettable and an unnecessary social and economic waste which retards progress. We believe that such analysis would disclose that younger persons are now exclusively employed for some jobs that older persons could perform equally well, if not better. We believe that the period of readjustment can be minimized and bridged. To that end we propose that efforts be made to stimulate study of the displacement problem and to have conferences between workers employed and other concerned groups prior to the introduction of the changes and thus provide against avoidable hardships."

CHURCHMAN SCORES CONDITIONS IN MILLS

New York, Oct. 12.—Conditions among mill workers in Marion, N. C., are "unbelievable," declared Rev. William B. Spofford in a report to the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches. The Episcopal clergyman has just returned from Marion, where he made an investigation.

"I never saw a more hard-boiled bunch of employers as those in Marion," he said.

"I think the only way the workers are ever going to get any justice is by having a strong organization and the churches ought to support efforts being made toward that organization by the American Federation of Labor."

Rev. Spofford declared these mill workers were "poverty stricken," and are living in shacks with no sanitation facilities.

Dr. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary of the commission, declared that the workers should not be starved into submission, and that money and clothing will be collected for their benefit.

"This work is not partisan, but plainly a humanitarian duty of the church," he said.

OLD-AGE PENSION LAW IN URUGUAY DEFINED

Washington, Oct. 12.—A bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the old-age pension law of Uruguay provides for pensioning all persons reaching the age of 60 years. The law also applies to all other persons becoming incapacitated and who are indigent, regardless of age.

This is the first of a series of bulletins on labor legislation in Latin American countries.

Under the Uruguay law the annual pension must not be less than 96 pesos and may be paid in cash or in direct or indirect aid. A peso in that country is equal to $1.03 in United States money. Foreigners or naturalized citizens having resided 15 years continuously in the country are entitled to pensions. This fund is maintained by a small tax on employers, a tax on playing cards and liquors and a real estate surtax.

Another law provides for retirement and pension for public service employes and laborers. The fund is supported by an assessment of 8 per cent on all wages and earnings of employes, payable by employers.

STEEL RAILROAD CARS URGED

Washington, Oct. 12.—Congressman Denison introduced a bill that would prohibit railroads to use steel or steel underframe passenger cars after Jan. 1, 1932. The author is a member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TEXTILE PROBE URGED BY PRESIDENT GREEN

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The killing of textile workers in Marion, N. C., imperil President Green to wire Senator Wheeler an urgent request that the Senate adopt his resolution calling for a probe of the textile industry.

The sheriff at Marion, 10 deputies, a mill superintendent and two mill foremen have been arrested on murder charges. They were released on bond furnished by the owner of the mill.

The industrial discontent and labor unrest, with added loss of life can be traced to long hours, low wages and poor working conditions, said President Green, in his wire to Senator Wheeler.

We asked the Senate to investigate this distressing condition in the South many months ago. We believe the facts ought to be ascertained and made known, so that a remedy could be applied. The situation in the South is getting worse. Stunning life is being sacrificed and human hate and passion is causing community distress."

U. S. CAPITAL ABROAD FACES SENATE INQUIRY

Washington, Oct. 12.—An investigation of increasing investment of American capital abroad is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts.

The probe would be conducted by the Federal Commission and its findings reported within one year.

Organized labor has repeatedly called attention to this growing practice. Plants equipped with automatic machinery are being erected in portions of the world that have an unlimited supply of cheap, docile labor that supplies these large areas with commodities that were formerly manufactured in the United States.

NON-UNIONISTS STRIKE

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Non-union miners employed at Roswell, refused to go to work and work to enforce former wage rates.

The company induced the employees to sign individual wage schedule agreement and the strike is a confession that this plan has failed to better conditions.

PICTURE OPERATORS GAIN

Fresno, Calif., Oct. 12.—Movie picture operators won their strike for higher wages. Two hundred employes are benefitted by a $6 weekly increase.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The annual convention State Federation of Labor will be held in this city beginning Tuesday, November 12.

LABOR MOVEMENT MUST MEET CHANGING PRODUCTION PLANS

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 12.—"Our labor movement has to be prepared to meet the labor problems arising out of the distinctive production characteristics of the period," declared the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

"Mass production can continue only if there is mass consumption—that is, incomes must be adequate to buy what is produced. Labor is anxious to avoid depression which brings unemployment and distress.

"Mechanical power and machine tools displace hand skills and develop new jobs requiring new skills. These jobs call for skills which are examined to find bases for industrial training and union organization. Proper and adequate vocational education is essential to craftsmanship.

"Stabilization of wholesale commodity prices reflects a new situation in industry. Better accounting methods have put in the hands of management information which enables them to control development instead of blindly meeting chance forces."

Attention is called to a rapidity of changes in production that give no thought to displaced workers.

"Persons who have given a lifetime to learning a highly skilled trade find their knowledge dissipated," it is stated. "In time some may be absorbed by their expanding industry, others may trade their experience to service in other fields. Others finding adjustment impossible fall to subsistence levels. Lowering of the change makes a serious employment problem."

The council makes the important point that "prosperity represents average trends, not the actual situation in each industry."

"Even in this period of unusually sustained upward trend, there are depression areas and industries. The problem of leveling up these depression forces is just as important as that of maintaining the more advanced. Even within the industries that are increasing output and profits there are unfavorable factors which, if unchecked, are potential dangers."